NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875.

## Vol. X X X IV .... No. 10,532.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MOVE-

SON ALPONSO'S VIEW OF THE DUTY HE HAS TO PERFORM-THE ACTIVE PART OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF MADRID - THE POLICY TOWARD CUBA-SUBMISSION OF A PROMINENT CARLIST

LEADER TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT. LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1, 1875. In his interview with the Paris correspondent of The London Times, Don Alfonso said: "Liberal Constitutionalist as I am, I know well that it is not a matter of pleasure to be King of Spain at this moment, but I shall try to understand my duty and

A special dispatch from Madrid to The London Times says Gen. Primo de Rivera some time ago informed Marshal Serrano that he intended to have Alfonso proclaimed King, and persisted in this intention despite the offers of Serrano to him of the most elevated positions in his gift, including that of Captain-General of Cuba. Marshal Serrano was unable to supersede Rivera, as he alone had the disposal of the multary forces in Madrid.

The Times's correspondent also says that the new Ministry has telegraphed the Captain-General of Cuba, ordering him to announce the proclamation of King Alfonso to the army in Cuba, which the King trusts will more determinedly than ever defend the integrity of the Spanish territory.

Disturbances are apprehended at Barcelona. A special dispatch to The News says the report published in a Carlist paper of the death of the Spanish statesman Espartero is without foundation.

The Republican armies in Catalonia and Saragossa have accepted Don Alfonso as King.

It is reported that one of the first acts of the new Ministry will be to telegraph to the Captain-General of Cuba to exercise a conciliatory spirit and to pacify the Cubans by reestablishing, as far as possible, a cordial understanding between the Home and Provincial Governments and the creoles.

The Spanish army and navy yesterday everywhere accepted Don Alfonso as King. Marshal Serrano has quietly transferred the command of the armics to Gen. Laserna. Pants, Priday, Jan. 1, 1875.

Dispatches from Spain say that Gen. Dorregaray has laid down his arms, and that other prominent Carlist leaders are about to give in their adhesion to

The Spanish Embassador at Paris has resigned. The Duke de Montpensier and the Orleans princes have congratulated Don Alfonso upon his accession to the Spanish throne.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1 .- The State Depart-

fact of the revolution in Spain. There is nothing in them at variance with the accounts already published in the newspapers.

PROCLAMATION BY CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA. HAVANA, Jan. 1 .- Captain-General Concha has issued a proclamation announcing the accession of Prince Alfenso to the Spanish Crown. The Captain-General held an official reception at the palace this

THE SPANISH RESIDENTS PLEASED. THE RESULT ANTICIPATED-CAUSES WHICH HAST-

ENED IT-SPAIN STRONG AGAIN, AND WILL SUBMIT TO NO DICTATION FROM OTHER POWERS. José Petrer de Conto, in conversation with a Tallet water in the vesterotary, and thus the revolution in some set of sy any means a subtreet. Went was compact was in the knowledge of all Spain, including the Government officers, and intimations of the event were heard on all sides. He was in Madrid a few weeks ago, and had only recently returned. While there he had heard the coronation of Don Alfonso talked of in all quarters, even in the President's palace. The change was accompable to the army, the navy, and to every class of spaniards. When asked it he supposed it would have any effect on the relations of the United States and Spain, he answered that possibly the relations would become more close if only the American Government would refrain from any interf rence in the interpal offers of Spanish politics and those of Cuba. Spain would now have a serious Government, that would consent to no interference in, its affairs from any foreign

He knew most of the new Ministers. He presumed the one named as Minister of Justice was Manuel de Lara y Cardenas, who was formerly Intendente of Cuba under O een Isabella. Alexandro de Cas tro, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been, under Queen Isabelia, Minister of the Colonies. Jovellar, Americans know, was the Captain-General of Cuba at the time of the Virginius affair. Don Pedro de Salaverria was in the O'Donnell Ministry. The Marquis de Meiens was a Minister of the Navy Department in the reign of Queen Isabelia. Romero Robledo was a Colonies. Manuel Orovio had also been in the last Cabmet of Queen Isabella, and Adellardo Lopez de Ayala had been twice Minister of the Colonies. The great bulk of the Spaniards in this city were well satisfied with the

Arthur Cuyas, a Spanish journalist, stated that to those acquainted with Spanish politics the general drift to the present result was evident some time ago. Spain needed a strong Government; she was not suited to a republic. A republic seemed only suited to a new people, not one with settled habits and ancient tradi ns. There was only one of two issues to the situation possible, Carlism or Alfonsism, and Alfonsism was the intural one. One effect of the change would be that the Carlist war would soon be subdued, and thus the Spanish forces would be free for action in Cuba. He thought as a general thing the Spaniards in New-York would consider the news as a splendid New Year's presout. The Ministry, so far as he knew its members, was a strong one.

Mr. De Tavarez, another Spanish journalist, stated that for some time public opinion had been drifting. and that at a very rapid rate, to the calling in of Alfonso as King. One of the principal things which had preexpitated the matter had been the Carlist war. The troops of the so-called Republic (for the Spanish Republie under the Duke de la Torre was scarcely republicar there were so many restrictions on liberty, even newspapers being forbidden to publish the news) had no settled banner to fight under. They had the old Spanish flag, less the royal arms, but it represented nothing, and they could not have the decision and firmness necessary for mountain warfare. In that kind of war there wa toe much seffering and too much difficulty for men to surmount who fought without interest in their cause This was the explanation of the twenty differ-Carlists in about as many months. It was

y From the time the Republicans showed that they a d not govern the country, the question became very ties contemplate the creation of a system by which newspapers directed from the offices of publication will, in the public, if a genuine/republic had been established in the beginning without the troubles and defects which embarrassed it. He believed that when the Duke de la Torre (Serrano) went North be was theart an Alfonsist, and anxious for the change which will be merely nominal, to be at heart an Alfonsist, and anxious for the change which will be merely nominal, to be the other costs of the war will permit 190,000 men to be disbanded, and relieves bound the Carlist war. There are 200,000 Spanish troops and 100,000 Carlists in arms. The end of the war. Then the Spanish Government can act more decisively. He believed it was within the possibilities that if the Administration at Washington did not change its tone at these might come to the point of actual condities. He did not believe that Spain, with a united and strong government, would suffer what I had been obliged to endure when the executive power had no strength. He mentioned the instructions recently published of Secretary Fish to Mr. Cushing, the public mean and the clubs. Gen. Sickles, the isst Minister, the didnot published of Secretary Fish to Mr. Cushing, the said, to intermedide with Spanish internal affairs to presentative should act in the country to which he is secredited as Minister. The American Government had insisted on the recall of Catacaty, the Russian Minister, the American Government had insisted on the recall of Catacaty, the Russian Minister, the American Government and insisted on the recall of Catacaty, the Russian Minister, the American Government and the country to which he is secredited as Minister, the American Government and the country to which he is secredited as Minister, the American Government and the country to which he is secredited as Minister, the American Government and the country to which he is secredited as Minister, the American Government and the country to which the population of the surface of the surface pie. Spain was not Carlist. Half the officers in the

is that precipitated the question on the coun-

better afferd to be consistent in such matters. The Spanish neerchants in this city were more interested in business than politics, and no doubt there were varied opinions among them. Some had been here so long that they had implied arrong republican feelings, but he believed the great mass of the more respectable merchants would reduce the second in the second trackets of the second trackets. would welcome this change.

A REPUBLICAN INDIGNANT. THE REPORTED CHANGE A MISFORTUNE TO THE COUNTRY.

J. B. Martinez stated that the news had been entirely unexpected and startling to himself and most other Spanish men of business. Indeed be was very much inclined to disbelieve it yet. It came by way of Paris, and all Spanisa news from that source was open to suspicion. It was incredible that a Govern-ment should be so swiftly organized, unless the whole country was rotten. The Carlist war was no cause for such a change. It was a war that from the nature of the ground, the roughness of the Pyrenees and northern mountains, would be protracted in any case. One or knew to be intelligent men, but scoundrels. The people of Spain never expected to see the son of Isabella back. They had had two years' training in republicanism, but if this news were true it might be long before they would have another chance. He doubted that the new Government would be established without more fight ing. He did not suppose that the change would affect siness or the international relations of Spain. He thought that the majority of Spaniards in this city, excluding some very rich men who were monarchists, were republicans, and to them this news was as great a blow as to him.

NO RELIEF FOR CUBA.

THE CUBANS EXPECT NO CHANGE OF POLICY TO-WARD THE ISLAND, BUT HOPE FOR AMERICAN INTERFERENCE-A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR

PREDICTED. The effect of the news of the change of the Spanish Government from a republic to a monarchy was very apparent yesterday among the Cubans, many believing that it would be for the benefit of the cause of independence in Cuba. José Manuel Mestre, who has been very deeply engaged in Cuban matters, said that he considered the news as nothing more than might have been expected by any one who was conversant with the Spanish character. They were too far behind the age to be able to govern themselves, and any adventurer who has force of character enough might lead them for a time. As to the effect the change of government might bave upon Cuba, so far as the United States was concerned, he thought that if here was any logic in facts, and the words of American rulers meant what they say, then the United States must help the Cubans. The President's message over a year ago intimated that the United States did not go to war with Spain on the Virginlus question because it was a young Republic, and the policy of the American Government was to give encouragement to all young republies. Allowing this to be the meaning of the words, upon this same basis the United States should now do her best to aid Cuba in her struggles for political independence, and especially to secure freedom for the slaves. He did not know what the ment has telegrams confirmatory generally of the Cupan representatives in New York would do, but thought that at present no very active measures would be adopted.

Another prominent Cuban said the result was nothing more than what Senor Miguel d'Aldama had prophesied two years ago, when he returned from his visit to Europe. At that time Mr. Aldama said he would give the Republic two years to live, and, strange enough, it it had lived for two years to the very day and no more, it being on New-Year's Day of 1873 when he made that remark. The result, so far as the condition of Cuba was concerned, would be the same; no matter what Government in Spain held the ruling power. The war for independence began under Isabella. When she was deposed, Spain continued to make war on those who were fighting for freedom. Prim subsequently became a kind of Dictator, and he also made war on the Cubans. Amadeus was chosen King, and he, too, fought against Cuban independence. The Republic made matters no better for Cuba, so far as the prospect of Cubans gaining their freedom was concerned; and King Alfonso will not help to clear up the difficulty. The Cabans will have to fight for their freedom still; the only thing possible to be gained is that the United States may now give them encouragement, whereas under the Republic it would have been against the declared policy of the Washing-

Senor Francisco V. Aguilera said the news from Spain was "good;" but declined to converse on the subject as to the effect it might have on Caban affairs.

Another prominent Cuban said he thought the revolution in Spain would lead to a general European war, as being entirely opposed to the well-known policy of Prince Bismarck and the Italian Government. The sable dispatch says that "Alfonso had telegraphed to the Pope, asking his blessing, and promising that he will, like his ancestors, defend the rights of the Holy See." If this alindes to the temporal power of the Pope, Bismarck will certainly oppose the establishment of any new Government having that as a basis. Napo a is evidently designing to get back France as an em s. Spain, established as a monarchy under papal in mores, would be a good ally, and the two would be stant threat to Germany. It would therefore not be ing the fact that herefolore Germany appeared to be opposing the Carlists. The complications that will arise from the change in the form of the Spanish Government must certainly be advantageous to the Caban cause, for the Spanish Government with hardly be able to send away a single soldier for service in Caban it there should appear to be any likelihood of Bismarck interfering with Spain. The South American republics had been, and were still, inclined to show their good feeling toward Caban independence, Peru having already acknowledged Cuba, and Earique Phisiro having been dispatched recently to Chin as a diplomatic agent. On his way he will call on the Cuban Minister in Peru. Although Phierico has been gone from this port three or four days, the news of the overturn in Spain is likely to reach South America before him, and may operate on public feeling in his favor even before he arrives at Peru.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

RIGHT OF BURIAL IN CANADA. ANOTHER REFUSAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY TO PERMIT A BURIAL IN CONSECRATED

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 1 .- Another case, similar to the Guibord litigation, is likely to arise out of the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to bury the remains of a late victim of murder, Augustin Paradis, at St. Marie, in consecrated ground. The remains are interred for the present in an unconsecrated portion of

the cemetery. STORMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1, 1875. Snow fell at some places in the south of England to-day. A heavy gale is blowing around the coasts of the

United Kingdom to-day. LABOR STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 1, 1878. The planers, riveters, and boilermakers at Hull have struck work on account of a reduction of ten

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 1 .- The postal authorinewspapers directed from the offices of publication will.

feet of water. No lives were lost. The Maude left this port last evening with 800 bales of cotton and a good list of passengers. All the passengers were brought back here by the steamer Phit, Alien. It is believed the beat and engo will not prove a total loss, but the river a rising so fast at this point that she is in great danger unless speedily raised.

WASHINGTON.

THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS. ESTIMATE OF VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS PRO-

CLAIMED BY SECRETARY BRISTOW. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department:

lar has been issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1875.

The first section of the act of March 3, 1873, provides
"that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the
money of account of the United States, shall be that of
the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and
that "the values of the standard coins in circulation of
the vertous nations of the world shall be estimated anunally by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed
on the first day of January by the Secretary of the
Treasury." The estimate of values contained in the following table has been unde by the Director of the Mint,
and is hereby proclaimed in compliance with the abovestated provisions of law;

Value in U.

Н	Buston Province			Value in I
i	Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	S. Money
	Anstria	Mingly	NHYEL	
	Belgium	Franc	tiolo and mive	96.5
	Brazil	Mirels of 1,000 ress.	Gold	04.5
	British possessions (	Dotlar	Gold	1.00
H	Bogota	.Peso	Gold	91.2
	Central America	Dollar	Silver	91.8
	Chiri	Peso	Gald	91.2
	Cuba	Peso	Gald	92.5
ì	Denmark	.Crown	Gold	01.0
	Benador	.Dotiar	Silver	4 647 4
	Egypt	.Pound of 100 plasters	Guld and aline	193
	Cant Patella	PrancPound Sterling	Gold Knu work	.4.85.61
	German Kunniga	Market	Asomi	** ****
	HAUTI	Dol.ar	ARREST CONTRACTOR	AR ARTIFOR
	Janan.	Ven	Gold	33.6
	Incite	Honne of 16 arms	Sirer	143.6
u	Italy	-Inva	Gold and stive	r 111.0
	Liberta	Dollar	Gold	1.00
	Mexico	. Oollar,	Shver	00.8
	Netherlands	Florin	Milver	90.0
	Norway	Crown		7 (11)
	l'arnguay	Peso Dollar	Silver	01.8
	Peru	Peso	Almid	92.5
Ц	Postered	Milrels of 1.000 reis	God	.1.08.4
1	Portugalization	Roulds of 100 copecks.	Sill war	1.00
	Sandwich Library	Dollar	Gold	44 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Santa State	Poseta of 100 centumer	Gold and stree	20, 10, 17, 78
ı	Karation	Crown	Links,	
Н	Switzerland	France	Gold and silve	To all mills
1	Tringly	Makhah of 20 niggiers	L. STEEDE	S. 144 . 10
1	Tunis	Paster of 16 carouba.		04 3
U	Turney	.Pinster	Gold	91.8
J	Il. S. of Columbia	. Pers	WITHE	4 4 10 m M
ı	Urognay	Patacon.	Const. variable	
۱	В. П.	BRISTOW, Secreta	ity of the are	asuly.

CURRENT TOPICS T THE CAPITAL. THE CIVILIZATIO. OF THE INDIANS.

. 3, Friday, Jan. 1, 1875. ... Caevennes have signified their willingness to avail themselves of an opportunity to place their children at school, and ask that schools be epened immediately. Agents Haworth and Miles are confident of their ability to maintain such schools if funds can be secured for them. This will require additional expense both at the Kiewa and Cheyenne Agen cies, as the tribes are unwilling that their children should affiliate in school, and each of the three tribes has sufficient children for more than one school. The sum of \$20,000 is therefore asked by the Commissioner of Indian Adairs for the civilization of the Indians of the Central Superintendency.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS. The usual reception took place at the Executive Man-sion to-day, Foreign Ministers, Cabluet officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Army and Navy officers, and many others, paying their respects to the President. A large delegation of the Mexican war veterans, under the marshalship of ex-Gov. Hebert of Louisiana, were received shaiship of ex-Gov. Hebert of Louisiana, were received by the President in a cordial manner. He is decidedly in favor of having pensions aganted to them. Ex-Gov. Hebert afterwards entertained his old comrades in arms at the Tobitt House. The members of the Cabhiet and hundreds of others opened their houses to visitors, and dispensed hospitalities. Daring the afternoon there was a slight fall of snow.

(BRIDGE.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives a communication from the Chief of Ordnauce, inviting attention to the clause of the

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE ROCK ISLAND

Sundry Civil Appropriation act of June 23, 1874, which appropriates \$23,400 to the Bock Island bridge, with a provise that "one-half of which sum shall be bursed to the Government by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company," with the request that the matter oc brought to the attention of Congress, to the end that the provise may be repeated.

THE CANOE VOYAGER.

MR. BISHOF ARRIVES SAFELY AT NEWBERN, N. C .-

FURTHER TRAVEL. IPPOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 .- A letter from Mr. N. H. Bishop, the adventurous traveler who is on his way from this city to the Gulf of Mexico in a paper cance, announces his safe arrival at Newbern, N. C. He paddled from Norfolk through the Cypress Swamp Canal to Currituck Sound, and thence to Pamileo Sound, keeping along the shore of the narrow strip of land which separates those bodies of water from the Atlantic and running considerable risk in crossing the stormy current which sets in through Hatteras Inlet. The voyager was picked up in Pamlico Sound by a yacht belonging to Judge West of Newbern, who with a party of gentle to Judge Weat of Newbern, who with a party of gentlemen had been cruising for several days on the look out for
him; and who offered him time hospi alinites of their town.
Mr. Bishop's plan after leaving Newbern was to row
down Bogue, Stump, and Masonboro' Sends in about 10
days and reach Cape Fear River by interior water passages all the way, except the last seven mites. The
rice planters on the Waccamaco and Pedce Rivers have
invited him to visit their plantations. Mr. Bishop writes
that not a man whom he meets will treat himself in his
boat. Every sailor, boatman, and oysterman says he
would not cross a creek in such a shell.

SILVER MINE LITIGATION IN NEWBURYPORT. NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 1.-The silver mines here, which promised to be very extensive and exceedingly rich, are already in litigation. R. T. Jacques deeded the land where the Chipman lode is located to a Mr. Adams for \$350; the latter has bonded it to Kelley & Co. for \$100,000, and they are working a mine which geologists and old miners declare to be as rich as which geologists and old fillness declare to be as rich as any in Colorado. Jacques now claims that the deed was obtained from him by fraud, and the Supreme Court, has granted an injunction to restrain all conveyance of the property till a learning is had.

[These mines are rully described on the second page.]

A MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS. New-Orleans, Jan. 1 .- Last night, about 124 o'clock, T. McKay Dunn (colored), while walking on Canal-st. near Basin, was fired upon by two unknown men and fatally wounded. Dunn was conveyed to the Charity Hospital and soon after expired. The murder-

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB OF BOSTON. Bosron, Jan. 1 .- The rooms of the Atheneum Club were formally opened to-day. They are conveniently attuated on Beacon-et., and elegantly fur-uished. This is the first and only club of newspaper men, artists and literary men exclusively in the city.

A PEACEFUL HOLIDAY. It was said many hundred times yesterday, as it had been said on the first of January in previous years, that the observance of New Year's Day was be coming unpopular; yet it seemed to be as quiet as usual business portion of the city, while there was as much gayety in the fashionable quarter, and certainly there were as many noisy parties staggering in the streets early this morning as ever heralded the second of January. The air was raw, and a cutting wind blew but the sun had put on its brightest face. But at least but the sun had put on its brightest face. But at least one custom of New Year's Day is being bonished, with-out doubt—wine drinking at the refreshment table. New Year's Day, twelve months ago, saw that castom noticeably depreciate in popularity, and yesterday ab-stemionsness was the habit of the majority of holiday caliers of every class. The criminal records show that the day was a quiet one where it is usually noisy—in the liquor saloons; for few serious affrays occurred, and not many arrests were made.

NEW YEAR'S CRIME. Andrew Morrison of No. 713 Sixth-st., was stabbed s verely in the cheek with a knife by some person un-known while returning from his calls last evening. Michael Corbitt of No. 112 Madison-st. was stabled in the head by Daniel Earle of No. 76 Hepry-st. last even-ing. Both men were intoxicated.

OBITUARY NOTES

LONDON, Jan. 1 .- Mrs. J. Lothrop Motley wife of the American historian, is dead. Boston, Jan. 1 .- Richard Baker, ir., of the firm of Weid & Co., one of the oldest and wealthiest merchants of Boston, died this murning.

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE CLERGY. ISHOP COLENSO PREVENTED FROM PREACHING BY A THREAT OF INHIBITION-DISSATISFACTION WITH THE COURSE OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON-MR. TEMPLE WEST'S STORY ABOUT MR. GLADSTONE-MR. WEST CHARGED WITH INVENTING IT BY THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Dec. 16 .- Bishop Colonso was announced to preach on Sunday at St. James Chapel in York-st., out of St. James Square. This is one of those churches to which strangers, as well as a large regular congregation, are much in the habit of resorting, drawn by the fame of the Rev. Stopford Brooke, one of the most elequent and most liberal elergymen in the Church of England. To hear Bishop Colenso there came a greater crowd than usual. I don't know whether the Bishop preaches popular sermons, but of his own great personal popularity there can be no doubt. The bitterness with which he is pursued by the more bigoted churchmen is enough to account for that. There was a hope that he would have been asked by Dean Stanley to preach at Westminster Abbey. If he had been, that venerable fabric would have seen one of its greatest throngs. St. James Chapel is not large, and hundreds were turned away; other hundreds filled the aisles and stairs. But those who got in were as far from hearing Bishop Colenso as those who were kept out. He did not preach, and Mr. Brooke explained to the congregation why he did not. Late on Saturday evening he had received, he said, a letter from the Bishop of London. The Bishop of London stated that he had seen the advertisement that the Bishop of Natal would preach next day at Mr. Brooke's chapel, and he hoped the matter would be given up quietly. Otherwise he should have to ask his secretary to prepare an inhibition, and inhibit the Bishop of Natal from preaching. Mr. Brooke replied that he regretted that the Bishop of London should feel obliged to take such a step, and told his congregation that, in the circumstances, he could only sub mit. He went on to say that, in his opinion, the Bishop of London had acted with great courtesy, " for he might have inhibited the Bishop of Natal at the door of this church." It may be doubted whether his congregation shared their pastor's high opinion of the Bishop of London's courtesy. They responded to the statement, say the reports, by as utburst of indignant feeling, such as is not often witnessed in any place of worship, and which in this instance took the form of deliberate and loud hissing. After which Mr. Brooke delivered a sermon to which his audience listened in a frame of mind which may be imagined.

The hissing was meant, of course, for the Bishop of London. It was the readiest means of indicating an appreciation of the intolerance shown by his Lordship. Mr. Brooke, it is thought, might have shown more firmness. It is very strongly affirmed that the Bishop has no legal authority to issue an inhibition of the kind he threatened, or, at least, that such an inhibition would have no legal force, and that a clergyman disregarding it would incur no legal penalty. If this view be correct, there can be no reason why Mr. Brooke should have felt bound to obey an inhibition from the policy of which he obviously dissented. Still less need he have come down before the shot was actually fired. Whether an inhibition has any legal validity or not, it is certain that a letter announcing an intention to issue one cannot have. The Bishop of London earried the day too easily so far as Mr. Brocke and the sermon of last Sunday are concerned. But I am slow to believe that the Bishop of Natal can really be prevented from preaching in London, if he wishes to preach in London. There seems to be some doubt whether be himself cares for a conflict with the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. It is stated that, in consequence of the threat of inhibition, he declines an invitation to preach in the church of the Rev. Dr. Haweis next Sunday. Even should this be so, there can be no reason for calling in question the courage of the stout old Bishop. He has proved it in one of the most protracted and apparently desperate contests ever waged in the Church.

The Bishop of London sought to soften the asperity of his act by expressing, "almost with fervor." says Mr. Brooke, "his sympathy with the ef-forts the Bishop of Natal had made to bring about astice in the colony over which he was Bishop. To which the Bishop of Natal replies in a letter to a friend, from which an extract is published: "The Bishop of London cannot see that, whatever I have done in this matter worthy of his sympathy, it is only Christianity-the Christianity of Christ, not of the Churches-which has compelled me to do it.' Well, if there were more Bishops of Natal and fewer Bishops of London, the difference between the Christianity of Christ and the Christianity of

the Churches might not be so striking. Of late, however, the Bishops, to do them justice, have been more amusing than usual. I find myself, with some surprise, devoting frequent paragraphs to them. Two of them have now come forward-quitting for the moment the seclusion of their episcopal palaces to face the glare of daylight in a newspaper -to contradict Mr. Temple West's pleasant story about their interview with Mr. Gladstone touching the Public Worship bill last session. As this story (which I gave in a recent letter) represented Mr. Gladstone as declaring hapself free on the disestab lishment question, it was from Mr. Gladstone that a denial might naturally have been looked for. If Mr. Gladstone had really made so portentous an announcement to the Bishops of Winchester and Ely, there would have been nothing to wonder at in their telegraphing to their brother Bishops to come up and vote against a clause which was to have the result of raising Mr. Gladstone's hand against the Church. There was however, another tag to the story, to the effect as I now learn from the Bishop of Winchester to meelf-that one Bishop had sent word he had a gusten party and could not come. I think it to are been this sprightly fiction which roused the ire of Winchester. He publishes a letter contradicting a part of the story. His letter is so worded that it is difficult to make out how much he means to deny. All that he does in fact deny is the statement that be and the Bishop of Ely telegraphed to their colleagues to vote against a particular clause because disestablishment was touched by it, and that one Bishop replied as above. Did, then, Mr. Gladstone say what he is reported to have said, and did the Bishops telegraph, but for a different reason? The Bishop of Winchester leaves much to conjecture, but not the fact that he is very angry with Mr. Temple West, for he goes out of his episcopal way to suggest that Mr. Temple West ' vented" the statement which the Bishop contra

dicts. I find, furthermore, a report of two sermons by the Bishop of Manchester which deserve remark. With them I shall complete my letter, and then the most exacting Bishop will no longer have a right to say that his order has not had a fair share of attention. for I shall have occupied a whole letter with Bishops. The Bishop of Manchester is, if I mistake not, the same prelate who, not so very long ago, proposed -as a remedy for existing agricultural discontentto duck Mr. Joseph Arch in a horse-pond. The plan was never tried, and the Bishop has since said many much more sensible things. His sermons on Sunday showed that what is called a tendency of the times has made itself felt even among Bishops. There is a tendency in preachers to become more practical. It is only in Scotland that congregations insist on regular doctrinal expositions. The Bishop was swimming with the stream when he took two lately published books as a text. He recommended his hearers to read "Greville's Memoirs" and Martin's Life of the Prince Consort" together. The two books show, thinks the Bishop, that this generation te better than the last-or, perhaps I should say, that | hour to meet the enemy,

the last was better than the last but one. This latter half of the nineteenth century is, at any rate, in the Bishop's opinion, animated by higher aims and purposes than the first was. He was not sure, he said, that English society had ever fully recognized the great debt that it owed for the example of a pure and high mind to Prince Albert and the Queen. With all respect to the Bishop and to the Prince and the Queen, it strikes me that few debts have been more completely paid than that one. So completely that some people even grew a little tired some time ago of hearing Aristides called the Just. You will often hear the late Prince Albert referred to, not by his name, but as the Great and Good, and I fear the tone in which the words are pronounced is not always one of reverence. The goodness of the Prince in the end rather bored people; which was a pity. And I find that a wicked expectation-I will not call it hopehas taken possession of some minds, that the forthcoming volumes of Mr. Greville's Journals will contain revelations not entirely flattering to the late Prince Consort. It was believed to be from such an apprehension, as I lately wrote you, that the Queen had taken steps to prevent their publication, with the result of extracting a pledge from Mr. Reeve that they should not appear in her lifetime. It must be presumed that the Bishop of Manchester lives in an atmosphere far above all such gossip as this, Otherwise he would hardly have chosen to couple

the two books in the way he did. But upon his other sermon I have no criticism, not even the least serious one, to offer. He took very nearly the same stand which Prof. Jowett took not long since, and which everybody but the hopelessly intolerant admired. He quoted from what he well called Mr. Greg's remarkable book, the "Enigmas of Life," the observation that if only common human wisdom and the lessons they had been taught by experience were applied to remedy social ills, crime, pauperism, and disease might almost be extirpated from among us. And, said the Bishop, better social and sanitary arrangements were quite as worthy an object for the Spirit of God to direct and sanctify as some other objects in which He was supposed to move and operate." He said much more which I have not time to quote; but so charitable and Christian (in Bishop Colenso's sense) a declaration as that deserves the cordial acknowledgment of everybody who believes in the religion of humanity.

KING KALAKAUA IN NEW-ENGLAND.

CORDIAL RECEPTIONS IN NEW-BEDFORD AND BOSTON -AFTENTIONS SHOWN HIS MAJESTY DURING RIS SHORT STAY IN NEW-BEDFORD.

PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Jan. 1 .- After a well filled day in New-Bedford and a rapid journey from that city, King Kalakana has reached the metropolis of New-England where he proposes to remain several days. The long and intimate relations of New-Bedford and the Hawaiian Kingdom through the whaling trade, and the large number of persons in that city who had visited the island Kingdom, made the King's welcome in New-Bedford very earnest and general. The whole city was estir with enthusiastic interest, and though this interest was sometimes judiscreet, as in the constant occupation of the King's apartments by a crowd of persons seeking presentation and in the violent struggles of hundreds to get near him when he left the city, it was certainly warm and sincere, and was very grateful to the King. The mania for royal autographs, which has pursued King Kalakaus so relentlessly since he reached this country, was especially violent in New-Bedford, and young women and young men, bearing gaudily bound volumes, pursued him at every turn. In the morning the King's party spent an hour at the Patonisha Mills, which employ 500 hands, have 44,000 spindles, and at full capacity make 45,000 yards of print cloths per day. Every department of fine manufac turing was inspected, and the Hawalian monarch showed lively and intelligent interest in the working of the intricate machinery. Before departing he left his autograph in a peculiar way, by writing his name in bold characters on a piece of cloth still in the loom. A recep non was afterward held at the Mayor's office, to which master mariners who had visited the Hawaiian Islands veterans of the sea were presented to the King. One of them, Capt. Gardner, commanded the first whaling-ship that touched at Honolulu. Several of these old sea cap. years before at the islands. A deliberate drive through some of the principal streets, which were lined with watchful spectators, followed the Mayor's reception. A military escort of two companies of the City Guard and Schouler Guards and two bands accompanied the carriages to and from the City Hall, which was elaborately decorated.

In a few minutes after the royal party had entered the hall every inch of available space was occupied, and many tried in vain to get in. Mayor Richmond made a short speech introducing the royal visitor, who was greeted with much enthusiasm. Chief-Justice Allen re plied for the King, whose cold still interfered with speech-making. Judge Allen's speech was short, but very happily expressed. As little time remained for the exercises in the City Hall, the multitude were bidden to forego hand-shaking with the King, and file before him as he stood upon the platform. Many over-eager persons disregarded the injunction, and seized the King's hand in passing, his usual complaisance inducing him

not to refuse it. At 2 o'clock a public dinner was given at the Parker House, and at 5:40 p. m. the train for Boston carried away the royal guest from the cheering throngs which filled the station and all the spaces about it. At Boston, which was reached a few minutes before 6 o'clock, there was an immense crowd in and about the Station House which is a new and very large one. President Clarke of the Board of Aldermen and President Shepard of the Common Council came on the train to welcome the King to Boston. At the depot the police arrangements were poor, and there was much violent crowding and confusion. At the Revere House, the sumptuous rooms once occupied by the Prince of the Grand Duke Alexis are occupied by the King. Mayor Cobb received the city's guests. In the evening the King attended a reception at the House of the Hon. Alpheus Hardy, Chairman of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions where prominent officers of the Board, whom the King had expressed a desire to meet, and many eminent clergymen of Boston, were introduced to His Majesty. Tonorrow morning the royal guest will be taken to Faneuil Hall and other public buildings by the Mayor, and in the afternoon he will go through the burned district. A dinner in his hopor will be given at the Revere House in the eyening.

LAWLESSNESS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

INFIA THREATENED WITH ATTACK BY TWO WELL-ARMED PARTIES-ALL THE WOMEN AND CHIL-DREN LEAVING THE TOWN-BRUTAL MURDERS IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CHEROKEE NA-TION-TROOPS NEEDED-A FIGHT MOMENTARILY

VINITA, I. T., Jan. 1.—An attack from Ross and his party is momentarily expected. All the women and children are aboard a passenger train, ready to pull out at a moment's notice. The Missourt Kansas and Texas passenger train is being detained, and it is feared that it has been overhauled by the mob. They number 200 well-armed men, mostly full-bloods. Scouts report them within 20 miles of this place. Troops are badly eeded. Intense excitement prevails, and trouble is anticipated, as there are men arriving hourly from the lower part of the Nation, reporting brutal murders all

long the line of their march. The Pins did not make an attack last night, as was an ticipated, but are reported to be 12 miles from here, and making good time. Almost every white person has left the place, and the probabilities are that there will no be a woman or child here at 12 o'clock to-night. Ther number about 75 men, well armed. Farther and more trustworthy reports say the Pins are 100 strong. Every person has left Chouteau, a station south of here, an the Cherokees residing on Grand River are coming into town in droves. An advance guard starts to half an

## ALBANY.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR TILDEN ALBANY AND WASHINGTON CONTRASTLD-THE CERP-MONY SIMPLE AND IMPRESSIVE-SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER-SPEECHES OF THE TWO

GOVERNORS-THE NEW OATH ADMINISTERED. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 1 .- As inaugurations go, that of the

new Governor was successful, and, it simplicity in the ceremonies is to be considered, it might be said that Albany is nearer to republicanism than Washington. For Washington has drifted away from the primitive habits of the forefathers in the days when Jefferson rode up to the Capitol on herseback, tied his horse, and when he had emerged rede quietly home. The man on horseback in Jefferson's time is very different from the man on horseback in Grant's, and the Presidential inauguration from being a simple and impressive ceremony has grown into a scene for a satirist. The diplomats who appear on that day in the splendid uniforms of their legations must look with secret amusement on this mimic pageant whose pomp and circumstance rise only to the hight of caricature. A display that should be national in its character, one would think, if any display at all were attemped, is devoted to the gratification of local concen. Resident militia, badly drilled and highly frilled; marines, to whom the cynical might say the President's speech is largely directed; colored troops, who, when there is a halt, fight nobly to keep themselves warm, if the day be cold as it was March 4, 1873; all sorts of clerks, veterans, politicians, and what not—these make up the procession, while the fringe of colored small boy and bandanned old woman that dangles along its whole line, gives it a semi-barbaric air that reminds one of the tropics. The man who could add a further touch of dullness to a Washington insuguration could cast a damper over the gloom of a civic funeral. Perhaps it is foolish to be so exacting, but hevertheless it is pleasant to sherish the hope that the Chief Magistrate of the future will perceive that a display which would hardly become a Mayor can only belittle a President.

To-day's ceremony was an improvement on th There seemed to be more of the popular element in it, and while there was the inevitable militia with the everlasting batteries, the whole display seemed to be conducted with republican simplicity and dignity. Still, it is impossible to divest the mind of a curious sense of incongruity in the inauguration of a civilian, a man whose triumphs have all been of the brain and not of the sword, by the aid of soldiers and horsemen and howitzers. The Governor is, to be sure, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the State of New-York, but if the one implies a military escort, it is difficult to see why the other should not justify the introduction of a Baxter Steam canal boat into the procession. This would round out the proprieties with a vengeance.

Albany, as may be supposed, was considerably agitated over the matter. This is a city which could never by any possibility come under the bead of drunk and disorderly. Its citizens are as wellbehaved as its girls are pretty, and that is saying a great deal; and the basiness men walk home to their early dinners with a leisurely step that implies faith which must be absolutely sublime in the forbearance of the other boarders. It is difficult to imagine anybody running to a fire here, and a riot is simply out of the question. But a new Governor is not an every-day occurrence; he is a biennial phenomenon, and after Centennial year the transits of the new Governors across the dicks of the old will be three years apart. So that the Knickerbocker quiet which usually reigns here was somewhat broken by the concourse of sight-seers in the streets, who were, however, as they seem to be always here. on their good behavior. The weather could not have been more auspicious if the sky had had promises of low taxes and good government inscribed all over its unbroken blue, and the beavens smiled and smiled until it might almost seem that their smiling capacity was exhausted. Yesterday's, which was "a nipping and eager, air," had greatly moderated, though the day was still of that hearty. honest cold which New-Yorkers seldom enjoy at home. The brightness of the skies served to augment the crowds that were, nevertheless, neither large nor noisy. There have been Governors and Governors, and Albany has seen too many of them to grow turbulent over the accession of a new one, promising though he be.

In the Assembly Chamber, where the ceremonies were to take place, the desies had been removed, and the floor left clear for action. There was no attempt to disguise the inherent ugliness of the Chamber either by flags or flowers, though the room was not without its decorations in the ladies, who largely filled the narrow gallery and clustered in the corners of the Chamber. The floor had nador btedly been swept and the carpet cleansed as far as possible of all traces of legislative ink and tobacco extract, but the attainment of general neatness was the limit of these extravagant preparations. The floor was kept closed except to persons of note until the arrival of the Governors. Among these who entered before that time were ex-United States Senator Ira Harris, ex-Gov. Hoffman, Lieut.-Gov. Ibbinson, Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, the Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, H. S. Tilden, brother of the new Governor, Canal Commissioner Jackson, State Senators Benjamin Ray and John S. King, and many others.

The Governors were escorted to the Capitol as follows: Brig.-Gen. D. M. Woodball, commanding Ninth Brigade, and Staff; Fand; 25th Regiment, Col. Fred. Andes commanding; Battery A, Capt. John Polk commanding; Band; Jackson Corps, Major James Macfarlane commanding; Governors and staff in carriages; Battery B. Tenth Brigade, Capt. Green commanding; band; 10th Regiment, Col. Robert S. Oliver communiting; cavalry, Ninth Brigade, Brevet Major George Schwartzman commanding. The Jackson Corps, which served as the special escort of the Governor, seems to be in the habit of doing so, as it is by no means the first time that it has acted in that capacity. At 12 o'clock, and with reasonable punctuality for an official inauguration to which hours are but as minutes, the simple procession entered the Assembly Chamber. It was composed only of the two Governors, arm-in-arm, and with uncovered heads, the staff of each following, and forming a double file of handsome uniforms. The military had been left outside to that silence which the Latin maxim prescribes. The Governors parted in front of the Clerk's desk, and passing around the opposite sides, met face to face behind it, while their staffs fell back from each other and halted. Gov. Dix then addressed Gov. Tilden as fellows: Mr. TILDEN-The people of the State have called you

to precide over the administration of their Government by a majority which manifests the highest conditioned your ability, integrity and firmness. I new! not say to you, who have had so long and famili r an acquaintance with public affairs, that in a State of such magnitude as ours, with interests so vast and diversified, there is a constant demand on the Chief Magierrate for the exercise of the essential attributes of a atesmanship. It is gratifying to know that the amendments to the Constitution, approved and ratified by the people at the late general election, by limiting the powers of the Legtalature in regard to local and special laws, will, in some degree, lighten the burden of your arduous and responsible duties. While a material progress has been made during the last two years to the correction of abuses, much remains to be done, and the distinguished part you have borne in the work of municipal reform in the City of New-York gives assurance that under your anapices the great interests of the State will be vici-lantly guarded. I tender you my slucere wish that your labors in the cause of good government may be us successful here as they have been elsewhere, and that your

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